

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

## The President's Repudiation Scheme.

The President's outrageous recommendation of repudiation is, according to telegrams from Washington, the great topic of discussion and a large majority of the Democrats unite with the Republicans in condemning it. All agree, it is said, that it was eminently proper that such bad advice on financial matters should have been made public in Mr. Brick Pomeroy's repudiation organ.

The New York Sun says that the President's proposition concerning the repudiation of the bonds is as atrocious in principle as it is bungling in form. If we are to attempt the highway-man's game and cry "Stand and deliver!" to our creditors, let us do it at once instead of postponing it seventeen years. We have as good a right to do it now as we shall have then, and we should save by doing it now a very pretty sum of money to compensate us for the infamy we should incur.

The New York Tribune says that other repudiators have dared to propose to pay the principal of the debt, but this new apostle of infamy advises the American people not to pay the principal at all! We quote further: "Sixteen years of interest is enough to pay. Is not this a financial plan which an intelligent lunatic might be ashamed of? Yet it is officially proposed by the President of the United States, and goes to the world with the sanction of his name. This is the worst of it. We can despise the proposal and the proposer, but to-day it is published in every city of Europe that the Chief Magistrate of the United States advises his countrymen to become liars and swindlers. Happily for us, the counsel comes from an impeached and convicted officer who is almost at the close of a disgraceful career."

Even the New York World is willing to admit that Mr. Johnson's "financial propositions are open to grave objections." Well, it matters but little what the accidental President says. Neither Congress nor the people will heed his sayings.

**DEATH OF PROMINENT MEN.**—The second week in November witnessed the deaths in Europe of at least a dozen men who were very prominent in their own special departments. It is very seldom that so many and so well known persons have ended their lives within so short a space. In the list are to be named the following persons whose reputation had extended across the water: Music lost Rossini; Law mourns for M. Berryer; Finance for Baron de Rothschild; the Press for M. Havin; Sporting for the Marquis of Hastings; Art for M. Gerante. Besides these, the French Generals Lepic and Lecheureux, Admiral Dupouy, Deputé Le Gorrec and de la Motte, the Mayor of Rouen, the Consul Pierrgues, and the famous Doctor Lichel, all died during the same period.

Congress will probably take a recess from December 21 to January 15.

**THE ENGLISH CABINET.**—The appointments for the English Cabinet, which are now officially announced, somewhat differ from the list of the London Observer, which the Cable transmitted a few days ago. The Marquis of Hartington is gazetted as Postmaster-General, instead of Earl de Grey and Ripon, and Mr. Austin Henry Layard President of the Board of Trade, instead of John Bright. The Right Hon. Mr. Goschen M. P. for City of London, and Mr. Henry A. Bruce, have accepted the appointments of President of the Poor Law Board and of Home Secretary, which were assigned to them in the former list.

**PRESENTATION OF A SILVER BRICK.**—The citizens of Idaho Territory, through Gov. Ballard, have forwarded to Senator Williams, of Oregon, a silver brick weighing about 60 pounds, and valued at over \$1,000. The silver is from the mines of the Territory, and is presented to Judge Williams as an evidence of the appreciation in which he is held by the citizens for his efforts in behalf of the Territory and his course in Congress on national affairs. The brick is highly polished and suitably inscribed.

## The Galaxy.

It turns out that it is the publishers of the Galaxy who have secured that greatest of the year's literary prizes—the new serial story, by Charles Reade, for which the popular author, it is said, is to receive fifty thousand dollars, from them and from his English publishers. The new story will be commenced early in the year. The Galaxy has also purchased the advanced sheets of the new story, by Mrs. Edwards, the author of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," and "Archie Lovell," two of the most successful of recent novels. This attractive serial will be commenced in the January number. With these two

authors among its stars, the Galaxy promises to shine brilliantly during the coming year. But it by no means stops with them. Richard Grant White, whose scholarly articles on "Words and their Uses," have been doing so much for good English, is to contribute to the volume for 1869, a series of papers on "Americanisms." Dr. W. A. Hammond, the leading American authority on diseases of the mind and nerves, and an able writer, is to furnish some papers in his important specialty. Eugene Benson, who is gaining a wide reputation as a brilliant essayist, is to analyze, in a series of articles, the characteristics of the leading journalists of New York—Greeley, Raymond, Parke Godwin, W. H. Hurlbut, and others. Another noticeable series of articles will be criticisms upon the principal living American authors. Beside these, Scientific, Social, Literary, Practical, and Economical Articles are promised by Prof. E. L. Youmans, H. T. Tuckerman, Edmund C. Stedman, Schiele de Vere, Justin McCarthy (the editor of the London Morning Star, now visiting this country), Wm. R. Alger, John Meredith Read, Jr., and other well-known writers. From Twain, humorous articles may be expected. From Henry James, Jr., Harriet Prescott Spofford, Caroline Chesebro, Jane G. Austin, John Esten Cooke, and others, Short Stories and Sketches. Taking the Galaxy's prospectus for 1869, altogether, it offers one of the most tempting bills of fare to magazine readers ever set before an American public.

## New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9th.

I think it is good old Doctor Butler, who says in one of his books that crime and insanity, like smallpox and cholera, sometimes become epidemic; and never has that truth been better illustrated than in the recent history of New York city. I do not intend to give you a detailed list of all the burglaries, robberies, murders, manslughters and suicides that have been committed here within the past two weeks, but will merely call your attention to the journals of the day in which you may see them daily set forth, as a proof that Dr. Butler was by no means wrong in his statement. We have had so many evidences of the fact that the state of society is not improving, so many that with all our improved method of punishment and improved systems of police, our laws are not more sacredly observed than they were thirty years ago, that we are forced to consider whether it would not be better in the long run to go back a century or two and begin all over again. Instead of trial by jury let us have a sort of Spanish Inquisition; for the thirty days exile on the Island, substitute a mild form of that torture once known aboard ship as "kissing the gunner's daughter;" for a term of hard labor in the State Prison, forty lashes at a Delaware whipping-post, and an hour's scorching on the gridiron, or a little exercise on the rack; for the scaffold and the rope, the guillotine; and for all other severe punishments which were intended to make people better by shortening their lives, let us have the garrote which the enlightened freemen of Spain have just abolished, or the old fashioned French *lit-de-justice*, or the *peine forte et dure* by which men were comfortably pressed to death with stone and iron blankets.

When our trusted public servants impetuous too much gratify, or sell justice, or rob the treasury, or in any other way violate the confidence reposed in them, let the wretches be forced to commit harikari as they do in Japan, in presence of the rising generation. I cannot suggest for the punishment of self-murder anything better than the confiscation of the suicide's effects and the driving of a stake through his body at a place where two roads meet. As to the confiscation business, that will not amount to much, as people who cut their own throats, or blow their own brains out, or purposely drown themselves, seldom leave large estates. In fact their departure is, as a general thing taken thus suddenly because of inability to pay taxes on what little property they carry about their persons. Whether the impaling of a dead man's body would trouble him much is a question, and I sometimes doubt whether the general public would be wholesomely warned by this method of vindictive law. In course of time our cross roads would be so many forests of stakes and these enterprising fellows, who make pills, and hair restorers, and who print sensation papers, would have all the stakes rented from the mourning relatives of the victims of *felo de se*, and over each long line of graves the traveler would read, as he rode rapidly along some such combination as this *Use S. T. 1869, z, for the hair-restorer and radical dandruff for the teeth old by all grocers for consumption bar's clothes washer and wringer price 25 cents for small bottles, painted in the largest letters, and displaying in a remarkable degree the ingenuity of artists and the talent of those who believe with the Arkansas annotator of the great bard, that "Sweet are the uses of advertisements."*

This is a subject which has occupied much of my attention for a long time. I wish I could invent something to deter people from committing suicide. The ancient punishment won't do, and there is only one way to prevent the increase of the crime. That is to make everybody comfortably rich, and to provide an infallible cure of dyspepsia. The Erie war is still waged, and promises to last as long as the troubles between the houses of York and Lancaster, or at least, as long as Daniel Drew remains above ground. Mr. Drew is the President of that Company whose stock, in the shape of steamers, etc., on Lake Erie, he purchased of the Erie Railway Company in 1862. He at first received from the Company for the use of each of his five boats to convey passengers to and from Dunkirk and Buffalo. He afterward added two boats and made a contract with the Company by which he was entitled to draw \$50,000 per annum for each of these seven, or \$350,000 for all. The plaintiffs claim that in September of the current year this contract was cancelled, when the Erie Railway Company paid Drew \$300,000 in promissory notes; and that the profits obtained by the defendant, from running the boats, exceed \$600,000. They therefore demand an exhibit of the accounts of the Steamboat Company, that the promissory notes be cancelled, and that Drew & Co., pay \$1,000,000 to plaintiffs. It is a pretty fight as it stands and will be much more interesting and amusing and instructive before we hear the last of it.

It is said that the President elect has ordered a velocipede—one of this new-fangled things that run on two wheels, but don't believe the report. It is almost as groundless as the one in a Troy paper to the effect that Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher in their last bicycle race were thrown off their vehicles and badly injured. These reports are put in circulation by malicious and envious people who have failed as preachers and editors, or who in their ineffectual attempts to manage their shins or damaged their noses. Beecher and Greeley are excellent riders and could not lose their balance if they tried.

A daughter of Ex-Governor Hamilton Fisk was married yesterday morning to Col. Benjamin, of West Point. Gen. Grant was present, as were also many other distinguished people.

The Madison Courier gives the following particulars of the fearful disaster that occurred on Ohio River on the night of the 4th inst.

A terrible accident occurred on the Ohio River last night, at about 11:30 o'clock. The magnificent steamer America, ascending, collided at Ray's Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, with the Indiana side. The United States had a quantity of petroleum on her deck. The America struck the Indiana on the right-hand side, forward of the steps, cutting into her a considerable distance, and sinking her to her main deck in about two minutes. A fire communicated in some way to the petroleum and as soon as the boats collided they were in flames. It is said that some mistake was made in the signals of the America. She blew her whistles twice, which the pilot of the United States apparently did not hear. The America again signaled by two blasts of the whistle, which the United States answered, but it was too late, the excitement was terrible, and it is supposed that seventy-five or eighty people were lost. Several citizens, three of whom are St. elc Bright Lewis Vance, and O. B. Stappington of Madison are among the missing. The surviving clerk, James Johns, of the United States, is also missing. It is estimated that thirty-three women, who were passengers on the United States were lost. W. C. Taylor, clerk of the America, after securing the books, register, and valuables, went through the cabin kicking in the doors of the state-rooms. Because of this precaution and cool intrepidity of Mr. Taylor, there were no lives lost on the America. Mr. Luskop and wife jumped from the United States to the deck of the America, a distance of fifteen feet and were saved. The survivors of the terrible accident unite in praise of the management of the America after the collision.

Not thirty seconds elapsed after the boats collided before the United States was a mass of flames from stem to stern. The America might have been saved, had she not attempted to rescue the passengers on the United States. Those who were saved owe their lives to the coolness and courage of the officers and crew of the America. The pilot stood at his post until the pilot-house was burning around him. He then left to avoid suffocation. The destruction of these fine and costly steamers, resulting in such a terrible loss of life, and the fears for the fate of those who are missing, have cast a gloom over the entire community.

Further particulars of the collision show a larger loss of life than above stated. About seventy-five cabin passengers were on the United States, more than half of whom were lost. As near as can be learned forty-five passengers, including eighteen ladies, and in addition seven of the officers and crew were lost, while only four out of twenty-two deck hands are known to be saved. Ole Bull was among the passengers saved. The United States was built at Cincinnati, cost \$230,000, and was insured for \$100,000. The America was built in 1867, and cost \$240,000; insured for \$133,000.

## The Kingston Tragedy.

The trial of Samuel M. Andrews for the murder of Cornelius Holmes, as already announced by telegraph, has resulted in a verdict of guilty, and the

prisoner has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. The jury evidently believed the prisoner, who gave an account of the murder, but discarded the idea of insanity, which was argued with much ability by the prisoner's counsel. We copy the closing proceedings of the trial:

## THE VERDICT.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 8:50, and the Judges and counsel for the Government retired to their hotel, the Somerset House. It was at first supposed that the jury would not agree till the next morning. To the surprise of every eye, however, the Judges and other officials connected with the Court were, at 1 o'clock, awakened from their slumbers by the announcement that the jury had agreed on their verdict, and were waiting to come into Court.

Most of the population of Plymouth had long before retired to rest, but the few who were awake were very anxious to learn the result.

The counsel for the defence were summoned and the prisoner was brought into Court and placed at the bar. His demeanor was calm as usual, but he seemed pale and anxious. The Court room was soon partially filled with a number of spectators.

The jury came into Court at 1:32 this a.m., and having answered to their names, the Clerk of the Court asked if they had agreed upon their verdict.

The Foreman—Yes. The jury find Samuel M. Andrews guilty of manslaughter.

The prisoner, on hearing the verdict, seemed slightly relieved.

## MOTION FOR SENTENCE.

The Attorney-General then moved that the Court pronounce sentence.

Chief Justice Chapman asked the counsel for the defence if they had any desire for delay.

Mr. Somerby said that they had not. The facts were now all fresh in their honours' minds, and he did not know that there would be a better time on which to enter judgment than now. They left the matter entirely with the Court.

## SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

The Judges then retired, but after a few minutes came into Court. The Clerk of the Court said "Samuel M. Andrews, the Court having considered your offence, has ordered that you be punished therefore by confining you in prison, with hard labor, for twenty years. The first day thereof to be solitary imprisonment, the remainder with hard labor at the State Prison at Charlestown, and that you be remanded to the jail at Plymouth until you be removed to Charlestown."

The prisoner, after consultation with his counsel appeared in much better spirits. The sentence was the heaviest allowed by law.

## THE WILL OF MR. HOLMES.

It is said that if a verdict of murder had been returned the will would have been invalidated on proper legal proceedings being taken, on the ground that Andrews, a legatee, had killed the testator wilfully, and so had prevented him from ever changing it. As the verdict was manslaughter, the presumption of the law is that the testator was killed in a quarrel without intent, and consequently the former ground cannot be legally sustained. Possibly, however, efforts may be made to set aside the will on other grounds.

## Personal.

George L. Herriek, of Burlington, sailed from New York on Wednesday, for a trip to Europe.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin will be candidate for United States Senator, successor of Mr. Morrill, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

A handsome ebony cane, surmounted by a solid gold head richly embossed, was presented to Mr. S. C. Crombie, chief U. S. Lumber Inspector at the port of Burlington, on Wednesday afternoon, by his fifteen deputies.

One of the oldest printers in the States is Samuel Williams, of Roudout, N. Y. He worked at the case along with Thurlow Weed in Albany, started a paper in Bennington, Vermont, the *Orange Farmer* at Goshen, and commenced the publication of the New York Courier, by Webb. Mr. Williams is about eighty years old and enjoys good health.

David E. Wheeler, Esq., brother of the late President Wheeler, of Burlington, is President of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New York city.

## Special Notices.

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Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are RUBUS, LOGO LEAF, CUBERS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo, Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a tincture. Cubes extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted. Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a name destroys this active principle, leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoeia, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Having that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,  
I am, very respectfully,  
H. T. HELMBOLD.

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HELMOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU and EXTRACT ROSE WATER, will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copavia and Mercury, in all these diseases.

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